

BREAK PARTY LINES

CONGRESSMEN OF MANY MINDS
ON IMPORTANT QUESTION
OF PREPAREDNESS.

WILSON OPPOSED BY MANY

Republicans Do Not Think President
Goes Far Enough but Probably Will
Help Pass His Bill Through the
Lower House.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington—What is to come out of the middle in congress on the subject of preparedness, which, in a sense, is the prime legislative issue of today? Politicians here declare that a preparedness bill will pass both houses and that in its provisions it will go as far as at least along the lines of preparation as President Wilson has asked. In his own party the president has found many foes of preparedness in house and senate. In the Republican party he also has found foes of any kind of preparedness and he has found more foes of the kind of preparedness that he asks for.

In other words, it appears that most of the Republicans would like to go further than the president has asked, that a few of them do not want to go as far as he has asked, and that a majority of Democrats are willing to go to the limit of administration suggestion while a minority of Democrats do not wish to have any preparation legislation at all.

This is the situation as it stands today, but there are elements entering into it which make for something very much like chaos. The preparedness bill which is under consideration in the senate committee is entirely unlike that which is before the house committee. In the former the measure looks to the formation of a continental army of reserves, while in the house committee the evident desire is to build up the National Guard. Moreover, the senate seemingly is willing to go further in the matter of the increase of the standing army than the house is willing to go.

House May Support Wilson.

Never perhaps in the history of legislation have there been so many varying views within a dominant party as to what should be done in a matter of great moment and as to how it should be done. The president's tour through the country on speechmaking bent was undertaken primarily in behalf of his preparedness measure. His intention, of course, was to get public opinion back of him and to make it felt in congress. When men and women throughout the country begin to write letters or to send telegrams to their senators and representatives asking that certain things be done, the effect sometimes is marked and it is especially so if the urgent communications come in large numbers.

As has been said, there are some Republicans who, with a good many Democrats, do not want any preparedness at all. It seemingly is likely, however, that so far as the house is concerned the majority of the Republicans will follow the house leader who recently demanded quick and absolute preparedness. It looks to the Washington observers as if before the preparedness measure can come to a vote the Republicans will speak in behalf of something stronger than that which the president has suggested, but that when they find their own views cannot avail they will join with the Democrats in voting for the president's measures. Enough Republicans, therefore, as it looks today, probably will join with the administration Democrats to put through such a bill as the president has asked.

Later in the session, it is expected, the Republicans will say that the Democratic preparedness legislation did not go far enough and that they voted for it because if they had not there would have been no preparedness at all. This, of course, can be said by the Republicans only if it is shown on the final vote that a sufficient number of Democrats have voted against preparedness to have caused its defeat in case it had not been supported by Republicans.

Summing the thing up, the divisions in congress over preparedness are sharper and show less regard for party lines than they have been in connection with any prime matters of proposed legislation in recent years.

Big Bills That May Pass.

Out of both senate and house today comes the prediction that the shipping bill, the child labor bill, the tariff commission bill and the rural credits bill will pass congress at this session and be signed by the president.

The shipping bill, which was the subject of rancorous and at times almost riotous debate in the senate last year, presents itself today in a new form. Largely it is Mr. McAdoo's handiwork. Claude Kitchin, the Democratic floor leader in the house, has just given his adherence to the measure.

BIRDS AND DISASTER

Tradition has it that a late swallow brings luck to the host. In fact, many English country people still regard the bird as a semi-consecrated and refuse to allow its empty nest to be interfered with during the winter months. With the spring, the birds return to their original caves, and it is a sign of impending misfortune if they neglect last year's nests. A swallow at sea brings disaster in its train, but a sand swallow is considered a mascot by the surrounding country-side.

Even the little hedge-sparrow may lay claim to some share of notoriety, for illness attacks the occupant of the room into which it gains access. A dead wren is another little treasure, and the superstitious Manx fishermen would never set sail at one time without one. A live wren will not work the same result, but a dead wren can vie with the renowned cat among sea superstitions. It is said that the wren averts a storm. Long ago, an evil spirit haunted the herring fisheries, until it suddenly assumed the form of a wren and flew off.

Ever Heard Thunder at Sea?

Baron von Humboldt was responsible for the statement that thunder is never on the high seas—I, e., at any great distance from land—though violent thunderstorms are often observed at sea and vessels are frequently struck by lightning.

Is the statement true?

Or, if thunder is sometimes heard, is its sound comparatively faint?

These questions have provoked discussions from time to time at meetings of the Astronomical society of France, and have recently been taken up anew by that society. It is suggested that the other noises prevailing on shipboard during a storm may be the reason why the thunder often passes unnoticed, but information on this subject from sailors will be welcomed by the French astronomers.

AT THE ENGLISH HOME OF THE WASHINGTON FAMILY

Sulgrave Manor, in Northamptonshire, is preserved as a peace memorial between Great Britain and the United States. Here is an interesting story of the historical place



Home of Washington's Ancestors

In a quiet, rural neighborhood, where the farmhouses are quaint, and antiquated, stands Sulgrave Manor, the one-time English home of the Washington family. The manor never really saw George Washington or his father, or even his grandfather, but the Washington family possessed and occupied it during most of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It is still possible to distinguish over the main entrance to the old building the heraldic device of stars and stripes which Washington accepted as his own coat of arms, and which is commonly regarded as the origin of the American flag.

In the summer of 1911 the suggestion was made by a prominent member of the British Peace committee that the historical property should be purchased and dedicated as a memorial to the peaceful relations existing between the two countries during the past century, the dedication to be one of the features of the international celebrations in 1914. This idea immediately met with popular favor. The British committee acquired the property, and dedicated it to peace between England and the United States.

The manor has been made into a Hall of Records, where matter pertaining to Anglo-American unity is kept. It is understood that a lecture chair soon will be supplied by the purchasers and that James Bryce, ex-ambassador to the United States, will be its first occupant.

Charming Old Place.

The manor is a charming piece of old architecture, gray with the rains, frost and sunshine of 300 years. The house stands at the eastern extremity of the village of Sulgrave, in Northamptonshire, and it is approached from the west by a pretty green croft, separated from the almost encircling road by a hedge.

To the right of the gable end of the manor is a low stone wall with a large gate, facing a small court, partly paved and partly in grass. From the courtyard the house is entered by a handsome old stone doorway, above which a little attic projects from a tiled roof. The fine old Tudor doorway is surmounted by a shield containing the Washington coat of arms, which three centuries have somewhat robbed of its original sharpness, but which is still unmistakable.

What a fortune had that shield of a private English gentleman—to become the most notable blazon of all the world! Strange to think that this little obscure stone coat of arms in a secluded Northamptonshire village should be the original of so much—should still be extant. As strange to think of the contrast between the torpid and monotonous rustic life surrounding it for so many generations with the rush and roar of existence in our great republic.

There is very little doubt that the three stars and the three stripes furnished the idea for the American flag. In the flag, as in the original, the stars signify divine influence guiding the bearer in the right way, while the bars denote one who sets the bar of conscience and religion against wicked temptations and evil desires. The colors, red and white, seem to follow also; the red meaning military bravery and fortitude; the white peace and sincerity.

Tradition attributes the suggestion to Benjamin Franklin. Tupper is probably right when, in his "Centennial Drama," he makes Franklin say:

I proposed it to the congress. It was the leaders old crusading blazon, Washington's coat, his own heraldic shield. And on the spur, when we must choose a flag Symboling independent unity, We and not he—all was unknown to him—Took up his coat of arms and multiplied And magnified it, in every way to this Our glorious national banner.

He adds, also, some allusions to the old man's son:

The Washingtons, of Waseyngton, In County Durham, and on Sulgrave Manor, County Northampton, bore upon their shield Three stars atop

and for the crest An eagle's head upspringing to the light. The architects of Sulgrave testify, As sundry printed windows in the hall

WASHINGTON'S APPEAL TO GOD

One day a Quaker farmer was passing through the winter woods near Valley Forge at twilight. Suddenly he heard a voice, and, following the sound, he came upon Commander Washington upon his knees in the snow, his cheeks wet, his voice pleading brokenly for his country and his people. The farmer returned to his home, his eyes dark and solemn with conviction.

At Wessyngton, this was their family coat. And at Mount Vernon I myself have noted An old east-iron, scutcheoned chimney-back Charged with that heraldry.

The old building is in an excellent state of preservation. The main hall has a fine fireplace and an oak beam ceiling. The ancient oak staircase has very bequilling twisted banisters and a fascinating secret cupboard at the intermediate landing. The drawing room is on the second floor, as was the custom in the days when it was built, and in one of the bedrooms it is said that Queen Elizabeth once slept.

The estate surrounding Sulgrave manor consists of about two hundred acres of gently rolling land, substantially all of it in full view of the manor. The ownership carries with it the lordship of the manor, "with the Rights, Royalties, Privileges and Appurtenances thereto belonging," and is subject to a "fee farm rent of 11s 5d (\$2.84) per annum."

Sulgrave Manor is the place in England most closely associated with the name of Washington, and yet it is true that George Washington himself attached little importance to this fact. In the early days of the American republic, ancestry was despised much more than is now the case. In 1788 George Washington refused to accept the dedication of a book on heraldry because a portion of the community were:

"Clamorously endeavoring to propagate an idea that those whom they wished invidiously to designate by the name 'well-born' were meditating in the first instance to distinguish themselves from their compatriots and to wrest the dearest privileges from the bulk of the people."

But the ability to trace one's ancestors has a greater value in this country today than it had in the days of the first president. Washington knew very little about his own forefathers. When he was asked about them by the Garter King-of-Arms, he said the first of his family in Virginia had come from one of the northern counties in England, possibly Yorkshire or Lancashire, or even farther north. Later there was considerable dispute about the root of the family tree from which he was descended, and it was finally agreed by genealogists that the Washingtons of Sulgrave and Brighton did actually spring from the Washingtons in Warton, Lancashire, a place on the Westmoreland border.

Several generations of Washingtons of Warton are recorded, and one of these was the father of Laurence Washington, mayor of Northampton in 1532 and 1545. He seems to have taken up his residence at Sulgrave, though members of his family continued to remain at Warton for several generations. This Laurence Washington had for mother the daughter of Robert Kyton of Hengrave in Suffolk. This proved a matter of very considerable importance in their history, because it brought them into connection with the Spencers of Althorp and Wormleighton, through the marriage of Sir Thomas Kyton's daughter, Catherine, to Sir John Spencer of Wormleighton, whose grandson, Sir Robert Spencer, was created Baron Spencer of Wormleighton in 1603.

In the process of time the Washingtons of Sulgrave appear to have got into the wool trade, perhaps induced to do so by the fact that Lord Spencer was one of the great flock-masters of his day. This Laurence acquired considerable riches in the wool trade. In 1559 he became possessed of the Manor of Sulgrave for the sum of three hundred and twenty-one pounds, fourteen shillings, and subsequently he purchased additional property.

Sundial With Washington Arms.

He had many sons, of whom the oldest was Robert, the ancestor of George Washington. He succeeded his father in 1585, when he was of the age of forty, but he does not seem to have been so prosperous as his father. Yet it appears that he was able to send both his sons, Christopher and William, to Oriel college, Oxford, where they were in 1588, the year of the great armada. Robert's oldest son was Laurence, probably after the mayor of Northampton, and in 1610 Robert, in agreement with his son, agreed to sell Sulgrave to their cousin, Laurence Makenzie. The second Laurence Washington then removed to Brighton, near Northampton, his father perishing going with him, though the latter was buried in the family vault at Sulgrave. Laurence Washington had seventeen children, two of whom rose

to high positions and were knighted—Sir William Washington of Packington in 1622 and Sir John Washington of Thrapston in 1623.

The old church of St. Mary's, where the Washington family worshipped for years, is near the old manor, and is in a good state of preservation. It forms a point of considerable interest containing, as it does, three memorial brasses on the gray stone slab put down in memory of Laurence Washington and his family. These brasses consist of Laurence Washington's effigy, a shield bearing the Washington arms, and the following inscription:

"Here lyeth buried ye body of Laurence Washington, Gent, & Anne his wyf by whom he had issue 1111 sons and 1111 daughters wo Laurence Dyed ye . . . day . . . ano 15 . . . & Anne Deceased the 11 of October ano Dni 1564."

Apparently Laurence Washington, great-great-grandfather of George Washington, devised this monument as a memorial to his wife, leaving the date of his own death blank to be filled in after his death. This, however, has never been done.

Two other records of the Washingtons are found in the village of Brington. In this little township, not far distant from Northampton, stands the house to which the family moved from Sulgrave. It was in this house that Robert Washington died in 1622, and in the yard, engraved upon a sundial, is found the Washington coat of arms.

In the Church of All Saints, near at hand, where Robert Washington is buried, an inscription reads as follows:

"Here lies interred ye bodies of Elizabeth Washington, widow, who changed this life for immortality ye 19th day of March, 1622. As also ye body of Robert Washington, Gent, her late husband second some of Robert Washington of Sulgrave in ye County of North, Esqr., who deposed this life ye 10th of March, 1622, after they lived lovingly together."

Laurence Washington, grandson of the Laurence of Sulgrave, died in 1616, and is also buried here.

Unfortunately little of the village of Sulgrave as it was in the days of the Washingtons now remains. A disastrous fire in 1675 swept the village, and only a relic may be seen here and there with neat brick houses. Most of the streets are set with neat brick houses. Coming toward the Church of All Saints, one might fancy oneself in the business center of some minor New England city, but with rather less of glare and noise, and the community held in a certain abeyance by the presence of the old church.

In dedicating the manor as a memorial to the peaceful relations existing between the two great English-speaking nations during a century, the British committee has created a permanent memorial of permanent interest.

First to Die for Liberty

It would be difficult to say who was the first man killed in the Revolutionary war. The spirit of revolt prevailed and some collisions between the people and British soldiers occurred before the war actually began. The battle of Concord occurred more than a year before the Declaration of Independence, but there was bloodshed before the battle of Concord. One of the earliest of these collisions was the so-called Boston massacre, March 5, 1770, in which British soldiers fired upon citizens, killing three and wounding eight. The first to fall in this affray was Crispus Attucks, a mulatto. The first man killed in the battle of Concord, April 19, 1775, was Capt. Isaac Davis of the Massachusetts "minute men." In the battle of Concord the Americans lost 93 killed, wounded and missing, but no complete list of names was preserved.

Kindliness is the true wealth of the mind and I beg you to keep it in your heart as a priceless treasure.—Gust.

First President's High Character.

It was always known by his friends, and it was soon acknowledged by the whole nation, and by the English themselves, that in Washington America had found a leader who could be induced by no earthly motive to tell a falsehood or to break an engagement or to commit any dishonorable act.

Men of this moral type are happily not rare, and we have all met them in our experience; but there is scarcely another instance in history of such a

man having reached and maintained the highest position in the convulsions of civil war and of a great popular agitation.

Remedy in Religion.

One of the best alleviations of nervousness, in addition to rest, and such remedies as expert medical advice may prescribe, is meditation on the promises of God, perhaps accompanied by audible repetition of the verses of Scripture, as they may occur to the mind.

"CASCARETS" FOR SLUGGISH BOWELS

No sick headache, sour stomach, biliousness or constipation by morning.

Get a 10-cent box now.

Turn the rascals out—the headache, biliousness, indigestion, the sick, sour stomach and foul gases—turn them out to-night and keep them out with Cascarets.

Millions of men and women take a Cascaret now and then and never know the misery caused by a lazy liver, clogged bowels or an upset stomach.

Don't put in another day of distress. Let Cascarets cleanse your stomach; remove the sour, fermenting food; take the excess bile from your liver and carry out all the constipated waste matter and poison in the bowels. Then you will feel great.

A Cascaret to-night straightens you out by morning. They work while you sleep. A 10-cent box from any drug store means a clear head, sweet stomach and clean, healthy liver and bowel action for months. Children love Cascarets because they never grope or sicken. Adv.

Jonah was a conundrum—and the whale had to give him up.

WOMEN SUFFERERS

NEED SWAMP-ROOT

Thousands upon thousands of women have kidney and bladder trouble and never suspect it.

Women's complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease. If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition, they may cause the other organs to become diseased.

You may suffer a great deal with pain in the back, headache, loss of ambition, nervousness and may be despondent and irritable.

Don't delay starting treatment. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a physician's prescription, obtained at any drug store, restores health to the kidneys and is just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.

Get a fifty-cent or one dollar bottle immediately from any drug store.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

A slip of the tongue is often more serious than a slip of the foot.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are best for liver, bowels and stomach. One little Pellet for a laxative—three for a cathartic.—Adv.

SPRUNG A NEW ANNIVERSARY

Cold Weather Brought Out Novel Form of Wedding Celebration Invitations.

"We all are going to celebrate our soft coal wedding anniversary soon, and we want you to be sure and come and see us."

This was the word passed out by a negro on the second coldest morning of the winter.

"Soft coal anniversary?" one of his friends asked. "How long have you been married to celebrate this event?"

"Eighteen months," came back the reply.

"Why, that isn't any anniversary period!"

"It's goin' to be one for me and Minnie. Hain't nuthin' in the world we needs more dam coal right now, and we surely are going to celebrate. And on our invitations it will read 'Present is required.' And more'n dat we is going to put our address on them invitations so any sociable inclined colored pusion can have delivered what he can't carry."—Columbus Dispatch.

Proof Unnecessary.

The Rev. Blox—Then you don't honestly believe that Jonah was swallowed by a whale?

His Son—Sure, did. I'd believe anything of a Jonah.—Judge.

A GOOD CHANGE.

A Change of Food Works Wonders.

Wrong food and drink cause a lot of trouble in this world. To change is first aid when a person is ill, particularly from stomach and nervous troubles. As an illustration: A lady in Mo. was brought around to health again by leaving off coffee and some articles of food that did not agree with her.

She says:

"For a number of years I suffered with stomach and bowel trouble which kept getting worse until I was ill most of the time. About four years ago I left off coffee and began using Postum. My stomach, bowels and bowels improved right along, but I was so reduced in flesh and so nervous that the least thing would overcome me.

"Then I changed my food and began using Grape-Nuts in addition to Postum. I lived on these two principally for about four months. Day by day I gained in flesh and strength until the nervous trouble had disappeared. I feel that I owe my health to Postum and Grape-Nuts.

"Husband was troubled, for a long time, with occasional cramps, and slept badly. Finally I prevailed upon him to leave off coffee and take Postum. After he tried Postum for a few days he found that he could sleep and that his cramps disappeared. He never went back to coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum comes in two forms: Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 20c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup. "There's a Reason" for Postum.—sold by Grocers.